MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JUNE 1981

Iran

Presidential Election--AFP reported that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has indicated that he will run for president, telling a journalist that he would take the post "if the people wish it." In an interview with Tehran radio, Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti stated that clergymen will be allowed to stand, although he himself will not be a candidate. AFP noted that this reverses the procedure adopted in the first presidential election when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni advised clergy men not to stand.

Majlis Byelections--Tehran radio reported that the Interior Ministry has announced that Majlis byelections for 22 constituencies will take place on 26 July.

More Executions--Tehran radio reported five more executions at Evin prison. One of the condemned was a leftist. The others were charged with belonging to the Zionist Zalleh sect and cooperating with Israel. AFP said the four were Baha'is. Three opposition group supporters were executed in Tabriz, AFP also reported.

Bani-Sadr Adviser Arrested--AFP, citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reported that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's judicial adviser, Hushang Manuchehri, was arrested by security forces at Tehran airport while preparing to board a plane for Frankfurt.

Soviet Troop Concentrations--The Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH reported that the Iranian Government is "not unduly worried" by estimates that the Soviet Union has concentrated eight army divisions along its border with Iran.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, reported that Iranian forces repulsed an Iraqi attack in the Dehlaviyeh region and that Iranian and Iraqi forces traded artillery fire on a front near Susangerd. The communique also reported further fighting on the Abadan-Khuninshahr front.

Israel

Begin Responds to Iraqi President--Jerusalem radio reported that in response to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's appeal for the Arabs to unite in order to produce atomic weapons for use against Israel, Prime Minister Menahem Begin asserted that Israel will not allow its enemies to develop arms of mass liquidation for use against the Jewish people and will destroy such arms even before they are developed.

Dayan on Nuclear Capability--According to AFP, former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told Italian television in an interview to be broadcast on 26 June that Israel is capable of producing nuclear arms and will do so if Arab countries such as Libya and Iraq acquire them. He said Israel has fought seven wars without ever thinking about resorting to nuclear arms, but he claimed that the perspective changes completely when one speaks about Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Iraqis, whose actions cannot be predicted once they possess such weaponry, AFP reported.

Multinational Force

IDF radio reported that Israel, Egypt and the United States have signed a draft agreement on the establishment of a multinational force in Sinai. According to Jerusalem radio, Egyptian officials have disclosed that the force will include a U.S. battalion on the Egyptian side of the border, while some 100 U.S. observers will be positioned on the Israeli side. Citing the Egyptian daily AL-AHRAM, the radio said Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador and New Zealand have agreed to participate in the force.

Lebanese Crisis

Security Situation--Beirut radio reported that clashes erupted in Zahlah on 24 June on all axes. According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, the Syrians made three abortive attempts last night to infiltrate the Al-Hammar axis. The radio said 30 people were wounded in the clashes. Beirut radio reported sporadic explosions on the Beirut contact lines and in its suburbs but said the intensity of the clashes eased following contacts among various security and political leaders.

Arab Followup Committee--Riyadh radio reported that the Arab followup committee meeting in Jidda concluded its work. The radio cited Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as saying that Lebanon and the committee welcome the participation of other Arab countries in the Arab Deterrent Forces within the framework of specified, clear principles. According to Beirut radio, the committee issued a statement saying it would meet again on 4 July in Beirut.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL ARRIVES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR VISIT

For Prague reportage on the visit to Czechoslovakia of an Afghan delegation led by Babrak Karmal, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 24 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SARBOLAND PRAISES RELATIONS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD240858 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0438 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 23 Jun (BAKHTAR)--Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia have good and friendly relations since more than forty years and every year fruitful steps are being taken on the way to further consolidate these relations.

In connection with the historic and important visit to the CSSR of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, at the head of a high-ranking party and state delegation, and the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the BAKHTAR correspondent made an interview with 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA and president of the DRA-CSSR Friendship Society, the excerpts of which are given here:

Sarboland said that the first treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, which was signed in the year 1937, paved the way for fruitful and all-round cooperations between the two countries.

In the course of this period, the brotherly and friendly country of Czechoslovakia has given fruitful and adequate help to Afghanistan in various fields of economy, culture, etc. These friendly and selfless relations expanded more than before after the April Revolution, especially after its new revolutionary phase, and with strong confidence will further expand from day to day.

Sarboland said that the political relations, commercial ties and friendly cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic began after the Second World War. The first sugar factory of Afghanistan in Baghlan and the Kabul slaughterhouse were built with the help and cooperation of the Skode company of Czechoslovakia.

The first trade agreement between the two countries was signed on January 11, 1936, followed by the conclusion of the treaty of friendship between the two countries on October 12, 1937.

Similarly, afterwards tens of protocols and agreements regarding the diplomatic, commercial, cultural, technical, economic, civic aviation and others were concluded between the two countries.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Fepublic has actively participated in a great many of the development projects of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Among them the projects such as trolley bus, Pulicharkhi workshops, [word indistinct] Herat cement, Sabzaki Herat mine, thermo-power, Leather and tannery studies of Herat, the new Pol-e Khomri cement factory, equipments for coal mines, diesel generators for provinces can be named.

Highlighting the political relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the president of the Afghan-Czechoslovakian Friendship Society said:

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has very amicable and fraternal relations with all the socialist countries, at the head of them the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and this relationship has further developed after the glorious April revolution and especially after its new evolutionary phase.

We should not overlook the fact that the people of Czechoslovakia have stood beside the people of Afghanistan in their struggles against reaction and defence of the gains of the revolution. This in itself is a witness of friendship and fraternity between the peoples of both the countries.

Sarboland added that the friendly official visit of Babrak Karmal to Czechoslovakia will have a decisive effect in the ever-increasing friendship between the parties, the governments and the peoples of the two countries and will play a huge historic role in this respect.

The president of the Afghan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, in connection with the cultural relations between the two countries and the activities of these societies between the two countries, pointed out that the relations in these fields have also been developed after the victory of Sawr Revolution, particularly its new evolutionary phase. During the new evolutionary phase of the April Revolution, the exchanges of cultural delegations and cultural cooperations between the two countries have considerably expanded. As after the new evolutionary phase of the April Revolution a film produced by the Czechoslovakian side depicting the facts about the April Revolution was warmly received in Kabul. The Friendship Society of the Dra and Czechoslovakia, and the Friendship Society of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan have taken long strides towards strengthening cultural relations between the two countries, and in accordance with these relations six documentary films representing the social and various cultural fields have been donated to the Friendship Society of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan and in return large materials regarding Czechoslovakia have been sent to us.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY CONDEMNS HAIG VISIT TO PRC

LD220655 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0525 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 20 Jun (BAKHTAR)--Alexandar Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, this number one accomplice of Ronald Reagan in the military and political ambitions of the United States, concluded his visit of China after his secret and open talks with the political and military leaders of that country.

The U.S. secretary of state seemingly held discussions with Chinese leadership regarding the strengthening of their bilateral relations and about important international issues, but his secret negotiations were in fact aimed at indicating decisive U.S. support of China's expansionism in Asia and at jeopardizing the sovereignty of the independent countries in the region.

We cannot ignore the fact that China and the U.S. are complementing one another's imperialist and hegemonist policies in their designs against the national liberation and revolutionary movements for emancipating world people from the ruthless domination of imperialism and hegemonism and in their hostility towards the countries which have embarked on the path of social development and construction of a new society.

At the receptions arranged in his honour by the Chinese partners as well as in the press conferences, Alexandar Haig greatly stressed the fact that the U.S. and China have complete identity of views regarding the support of the counter-revolution in Afghanistan and their presentation of the so-called Afghan problem.

Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, and Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, talked in detail about the provision of money and armaments to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, training them in the military camps and sending them to the territory of Afghanistan for terrorizing and murdering the peaceful people of Afghanistan and endorsed the continuation of the undeclared war against Afghanistan once again.

They expressly proclaimed that they are of the same view in opposing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India, the two non-aligned countries which are endeavouring hard for the normalization of conditions in South Asia.

Political observers believe that the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Beijing had one major aim: that is, the attempt of the government of Ronald Reagan in ensuring ever further participation of Beijing in the U.S. imperialist policy for bringing pressure to bear on and launching aggressive actions against the peace-loving countries and national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and the other regions of the world. The progressive countries and national liberation movements of the world have become ever-further united in exposing and unmasking the imperialists and hegemonists and in struggling to achieve peace and security in the world with the help of their natural friends. They consider the visit of the U.S. secretary of state as a desperate effort which was based on opposition to the expansion of peace and security in the world, an attempt which is doomed to failure and which is nothing more than a piece of straw fated to be carried away by the great tide of revolutionary struggle swelling throughout the world.

SOVIET MUSLIM DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD250904 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The respected mufti, Ziyautdin ibn Ishan Babakhanov, head of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan of the USSR, led a delegation of ulema and spiritual leaders that arrived in Kabul today at the invitation of the DRA Islamic Affairs Department and the Supreme Council of Ulema and Spiritual Leaders for a friendly and official visit.

Dr Sa'id Afghani, general director of the DRA Islamic Affairs Department and chairman of the Supreme Council of Ulema and Spiritual Leaders of Afghanistan; members of the Islamic Affairs Department and the Supreme Council of Ulema and Spiritual Leaders; and representative of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department welcomed Ishan Babakhanov and his entourage at Kabul International Airport.

Speaking on arrival to the BAKHTAR correspondent, Ishan Babakhanov expressed his thanks for this friendly and fraternal visit to Afghanistan. He said: I have long hoped and desired to come to Afghanistan and see this friendly and brother country up close, but colonialism and imperialism created a distance between us. We had close relations a long time ago and I am glad that the distance has now been eliminated. Ishan Babakhanov added: With the help of God, these Islamic relations will expand further and we can be of great service in this area.

Mufti Ishan Babakhanov and his entourage met with Dr Sa'id Afghani this morning in the Ariana Hotel. At the meeting, which was attended by the assistant and members of the DRA Islamic Affairs Department, discussions were held on consolidating the friendship between the ulema and spiritual leaders of both countries. The friendly and warm greetings and good wishes of the Muslims, ulema and spiritual leaders of the Soviet Union to the ulema, spiritual leaders and people of Afghanistan were conveyed.

PARTY, STATE BODIES RATIFY LAND REFORM PROGRAM

LD222336 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Land reform program ratified by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers; dated 20 June]

[Text] The people's national-democratic revolution and its new developmental stage, carried out under the leadership of the PDPA, set as its goal the building of a society free of exploitation of man by man.

It also set a number of major duties for itself that consist of eradicating all feudal and prefeudal traces in social and national relations; limiting the amount of land held by big landowners and maintaining land for landless farmers, nomads and agricultural workers; enhancing the level of national economy; raising the standard of living; developing Afghan national culture; democratizing social and political life.

The PDPA, in implementing its agricultural policy, relies on the principle that only by eliminating the feudalist system is it possible to create extensive opportunities for actively developing the productive forces. Such an order should be created through which the farmers will be able to take direct advantages of their work and increase agricultural production.

After the victory of the Sawr Revolution in April 1978, the implementation of democratic land reform in the country began. This land reform inflicted and is inflicting a shattering blow to the socioeconomic body of the (?feudalist) order in the villages. Using land reform to limit the amount of land that one family can own has only one major goal: making available work conditions in agriculture that are in accord with the principles of justice and the tenets of the sacred religion of Islam. The government guarantees the right of land ownership in accordance with Article 19 of the DRA Basic Principles and prepares suitable ground for effectively using land for increasing agricultural products.

In the course of implementing land reform, a large number of landless peasant families as well as families with small plots of land received free land. As a result of measures taken by the PDPA and the DRA Government after the victory of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution in 1980-81, despite the problems in agricultural production, not only was the implementation of land reform maintained, but agricultural production increased somewhat. However, as a result of actions by counterrevolutionaries of international and internal reaction, deviation from revolutionary legality and those mistakes made in implementing land reform in the first stages, the subsequent implementation of land reform and the development of land and farming affairs in the country's villages were delayed.

Under the influence of threats and intimidation by counterrevolutionary elements and big landlords, some of the peasants gave up the plots that were given to them in the course of the land reform. Bands and counterrevolutionary elements carried out shameless subversive activity in the state agricultural farms, research projects and in the area of improved sowing seeds. They took back the land distribution document from some peasants; destroyed documents; and set fire to official documents, forms and land registration files in some districts and provinces.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers, in confirmation and support of the legal rights of the peasants who have received land during the implementation of the land reform according to DRA Revolutionary Council Decree No 8 of 30 Nov 1978, and for the purposes of maintaining further rights of land use in the country and continuing land reform, ratifies the following:

1. The major goals of land reform implementation in the present phase must be as follows:

A. Eliminating the vestiges of feudalism from the socioeconomic life of the peasants and preserving social justice and legality in land distribution affairs and in making use of land, water and income from agricultural products.

B. Creating suitable conditions for the logical and efficient use of land, developing agricultural production forces, consolidating its financial and technical basis, and exploiting scientific development and (?progressive) experience.

C. Financial and material assistance to farmers, first of all those farmers who have received land in the course of land reform.

D. Assistance in establishing agricultural cooperatives, normalizing and expanding their productive activity, transporting and selling agricultural products in accordance with the principles of justice.

E. Implementing the construction and maintenance of irrigation systems, roads, schools, hospitals and other public welfare projects.

F. Maintaining and consolidating the unity of farmers, workers and other nationals and strata of the DRA in the framework of the National Fatherland Front. Maintaining further suitable conditions for the unity and enhanced awareness of the farmers and their social activity.

G. Just consideration in accordance with the DRA Basic Principles, Islamic laws and tenets of the complaints of persons who have suffered contrary to the measures of Decree No 8.

The PDPA Central Committee and DRA Council of Ministers Joint Commission for Continuing the Implementation of Land Reform is as follows:

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, as chairman of the commission and the following as members:

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Gol Dad, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Minister; Abdul Wakil, DRA minister of finance; Niaz Mohammad Momund, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the party's Economic Section; Raz Mohammad Paktin, DRA minister of water and power; Fazel Rahim Momund, DRA minister of agriculture and land reform; Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal, director of the Central Council of Agricultural Cooperatives and deputy minister of land reform; Lhalil Ahmad Abawi, general director of the Guidance of Local Government Organs.

3. The PDPA Central Committee Economic Section and the DRA Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform are obligated to prepare a program of active measures within 1 month for continuing the implementation of land reform, considering the major aims of the democratic land reform at the present phase and fixing the duration for implementing the sections of this program in the country's provinces. The draft of this program must be submitted for the approval of the joint commission of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers. In the program special attention must be accorded to realistic conditions for land exploitation in the country, demarcating the surplus lands of landlords, the just distribution of land and water, preparing and distributing land ownership certificates, and financial and material assistance to the farmers.

4. The provincial committees of the PDPA and the local organs of the state administration in the provinces must create commissions to coordinate, analyze and evaluate the results of land reform implementation. These commissions will comprise:

The provincial secretary of the PDPA as chairman of the provincial coordination commission and the following as members:

The governor of the province; the director of land reform of the province; the director of agriculture of the province; the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in the province; the representative of the Ministry of Justice; the representative of Ministry of Finance; the representative of the Ministry of the Interior; the representative of the Geodesy and Cartography Department; and the representatives of the farmers.

The provincial coordination commissions are dutybound to appoint a minimum of two districts in the relevant provinces for surveying and evaluating the results of land reform; maintaining and providing the necessary living and secure conditions for the successful work of the operational land reform teams; considering the special conditions and volume of work; fixing the activity of operational teams in the relevant provinces; considering and analyzing the activity of operational teams permanently in accordance with Decree No 8, Provisions 1 and 2 of the Law on Management of Land Affairs; controling and evaluating the results of the teams' work; and reporting their results to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. Sacred lands and surplus land of armed forces officers, leaders of tribes and clans, imams and mullahs within taxable limits and other persons who defend the revolution, the people and the homeland shall not be taken from them. This has been deemed necessary.

5. The DRA Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform is dutybound to appoint the members of the operational teams by 20 July 1981 in accordance with Article 4 of Provision No 1 and Article 3 of Provision No 2 of the DRA Revolutionary Council Decree No 8; prepare and approve the forms and policy of the survey and the evaluation of results of the land reform implementation; and supply to the operational teams their necessary numbers for use. The operational teams shall maintain the teams' survey and evaluation results and their subsequent exercise with necessary materials and documents for the survey in a minimum of two districts in every ward and send them to the relevant provinces. The expenditure of the operational teams and other expenditures shall be estimated for a 1-year period and be paid to them [words indistinct] set the activity of the operational teams under the supervision of the provincial coordination commission and within the framework of existing laws.

6. The Ministry of Finance is dutybound to prepare the necessary official documents of land ownership and other treasury bonds, which have been prepared by the Department of Land Reform and are needed by the operational land reform teams, and send them to the state account departments of the provinces. In order to help the farmers, whenever their registation fees for the land distributed to them exceeds 500 afghanis, the fees will be collected in three annual installments.

7. State institutions and organizations and other bodies that temporarily have the use of transportation vehicles supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform must return them as needed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform within 1 month.

8. The General Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography must extend active cooperation to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform in accordance with Article 5, Provision No 2 of Decree No 8 of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

9. The Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of National Defense and persons responsible for zones are dutybound to maintain the security of the operational land reform teams and their equipment.

10. The Ministry of Justice, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and the Ministry of Water and Power, will prepare a draft law concerning water use in agriculture and the alteration of those forms in Decree No 8, Provisions 1 and 2, and the law on the management of land affairs that do not have practical importance and that prevent the activity of operational teams and submit this to the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium as soon as possible.

11. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform is dutybound to report the results of the land reform analysis at least every quarter to the joint Land Reform Commission of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers.

CONVENTION TO EXPOSE KHALISTAN SUPPORTERS PLANNED

BH230606 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 15 Jun 81 p 12

[Text] Dehradun, 13 Jun (UNI)--A world Sikh convention would be held in Delhi soon to expose the forces behind the Khalistan demand, according to Jathedar Santokh Singh, president of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Delhi.

Talking to newsmen here today, Mr Singh said Sikhs all over the world were greatly agitated over the handful of disruptionists whose demand for Khalistan struck at the roots of India's integration.

He expressed concern that the Golden Temple of Amrithsar was being used by the Khalistan activists. A room in the temple, he alleged, was being used as an office by these activists. Union Transport Minister Buta Singh, also present on the occasion, said he had reliable information that the Khalistan leaders were planning a world conference at San Francisco. Mr Santokh Singh said the date of the Sikh convention would be decided in a few days.

MEMO SIGNED WITH CUBA ON DRUG INDUSTRY COOPERATION

BK180335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] India and Cuba are to cooperate in the development of the drug industry. A memorandum to this effect was signed in New Delhi yesterday. It envisages collaboration in the production of basic drugs, antibiotics and formulations in Cuba.

Cuba has also shown here interest in securing Indian expertise on the production of about 10 basic drugs and steroids and production of 11 alcohol-based chemicals and synthetic drugs. Cuba is interested to collaborate with India in setting up plants in third countries for the production of drugs. Cuba has been asked to give specific proposals regarding this venture.

The four-member Cuban delegation now in India visited yesterday the drug manufacturing units in the public and private sectors.

BRIEFS

PTI PHOTO SERVICE--The Press Trust of India [PTI] proposes to launch a photo service--the first of its kind in the country. This was stated by P.K. Roy, who was reelected chairman of the board of directors of the PTI yesterday. The introduction of photo service is among the several plans taken up by PTI for modernization and development of the agency. Mr Roy also said that PTI had concluded news exchange arrangements with a number of news agencies of the developing countries. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jun 81 BK]

ENERGY COOPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA--New Delhi, 23 Jun (AFP)--India and Australia today agreed on greater cooperation between the two countries in energy research and development, particularly in reference to problems relating to new and renewable sources of energy. Official sources said the agreement emerged at talks here between visiting Australian National Development and Energy Minister J.L. Carrick and Junior Indian Minister for Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh. The areas of cooperation would include coal technology, solar therman applications and mini-and micro-hydel technology. They agreed to exchange teams of scientists to identify specific projects of interest to the two countries in the field. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 23 Jun 81 BK]

PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ ADDRESSES NATION 24 JUN

BK250845 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan desires to see the region free of war clouds and to have friendship and cooperation with all the countries, particularly its neighbors, so that their resources are diverted to the improvement of the lot of their people.

Addressing the nation over the radio and television network tonight, he said: Due to the fast changing situation in its surroundings and the foreign intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistan has assumed an important position. It was in the backdrop of these events that a number of important world leaders who were duly concerned about these happenings visited Pakistan.

The president referred to the talks between Pakistan and the new American leadership, as a result of which an agreement on economic assistance and purchase of defense equipment has been reached. The president made absolutely clear that the agreement with America did not in any way affect Pakistan's nonaligned status or its membership of the Islamic Organization and its principle. [Karachi Overseas English at 1600 GMT on 24 June cited the president as saying that the outcome of the talks with the new U.S. leadership "had been more positive. The basic objective was to seek removal of unjust restrictions based on Pakistan alone on economic assistance and purchase of defense equipment."]

Referring to the Chinese prime minister's visit, the president said he had reiterated China's commitment to support Pakistan in the event of external aggression. [Karachi Overseas Service at 1600 GMT on 24 June added that Ziaul Haq said the visit "had helped create a better understanding between the two countries."]

About the Indian foreign minister's visit, he said as a result of the tour both governments have reiterated their desire to adhere to the Simla Agreement. Both countries have recognized each other's right to acquire arms for their defense and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Referring to Afghanistan, the president said as a result of the foreign military intervention and the repression let loose in Afghanistan, the number of Afghan refugees now stood at over 2.2 million and was (?sharply rising). He reiterated that Pakistan wanted a political solution of the problem and hoped that the UN secretary general's special representative would soon be resuming his mission. The president made it clear that Pakistan harbored no animosity against any country. They wanted to have friendly relations with the Soviet Union based on principle. He referrred to the economic and technical assistance extended to Pakistan by the Soviet Union and said these relations could be further improved.

About the Zimbabwe prime minister's visit, he said it had provided an opportunity to promote bilateral relations and discuss the African situation.

The president said in view of the prevailing situation in the region it was imperative that there should be complete national unity [words indistinct]. He said if the 8 and 1/2 crore people of Pakistan are imbued with the spirit of Islam and determine to safeguard the country's independence, they would get support from many friends and allies. He assured the nation that there was no cause for worry as the government had taken necessary steps for the defense of the country and Pakistan was now in a much stronger position.

The president referred to the importance and bounties of the month of Ramazanul Mubarak and announced that an ordinance is being issued today or tomorrow to ensure the sanctity of the holy of month of Ramadan. Giving the main points of the ordinance which would be effective from the first of Ramazanul Mubarak, the president said [words indistinct] eating, drinking and smoking during fasting hours in public places and those found involving in such practices would be awarded punishments.

No hotel, canteen, restaurant or their owners or employees or any other individual will serve eatables during the fasting hours. However, passengers, the sick and non-Muslims will be exempted. He appreciated that the non-Muslim Pakistanis were observing the sanctity of the month of Ramadan.

The ordinance also provided that cinema houses and theaters will remain closed at least for 3 hours after fitr. Apart from majistrates, heads of local bodies and heads and members of zakat committees will be empowered to apprehend those who violate the provisions of the ordinance and hand them over to the nearest police station. Such persons will be produced before the majistrate within 24 hours of their arrest.

The provincial governments have been given necessary instructions to ensure sanctity of Ramadan and take strict action against those who violate it. They have also been directed to keep a strict watch over the supply of commodities and to ensure that there was no increase in their prices. He said during the month, an hour for relaxation would be given to the employees of federal governments and hoped that businessmen and industrialists would follow suit. He called upon the administration and the business community that keeping in view the sanctity of the holy month of Ramadan there should be no increase in the prices of essential commodities.

Turning to the eradication of social evils, the president said a chief ombudsman will be appointed by him soon for looking into the injustices and irregularities in government and semigovernment departments and recommend their elimination. The president also stated the difficulties faced by the people in justice and said the solution of the problem lay in the Islamic system of administration of justice. Some steps in this direction were under consideration.

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK230641 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] A five-member Chinese trade delegation headed by Wang Runsheng, vice minister of foreign trade, arrived in Islamabad yesterday evening. The delegation will hold talks today with Pakistani authorities on trade and will negotiate a fresh commodity exchange protocol which will be signed tomorrow.

It will also visit Karachi.

Agreement Signed 24 Jun

BK241530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Pakistan and China today signed a barter trade agreement in Islamabad. Under the terms of the agreement, which will be valid for 1 year, the countries will exchange commodities worth $20 million. The Chinese vice minister for foreign trade and Pakistan's federal secretary for commerce signed the agreement.

Pakistan will generally export cotton textiles, yarn, cotton, leather and leather goods to China and will import instruments, workshop equipment, steel ore and road-building and construction machines. Both sides also reviewed in detail alternative means to expand trade outside the scope of the agreement.

PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ INTERVIEWED BY INDIAN WEEKLY

BK240722 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan has every right to strengthen its defenses so that it is capable of dealing with any difficult situation. However, our policy is to keep away from superpower rivalry.

In an interview with an Indian weekly, he said that Pakistan made it fully clear that its independent and nonaligned status and membership in the Islamic Conference would not be permitted to be affected by its relations with the United States. He said that Pakistan did not intend to conclude any treaty with the United States as India had with the Soviet Union. He said that Pakistan was not entering into any agreement with the United States on military aid and that the question of allowing the United States to establish bases in Pakistan did not arise.

On Pakistani-Indian relations, he said that the political situation in the region called for closer bilateral understanding, and that for this reason it was important that each state should pay full attention to the other's security needs. At the same time, they should fully respect the principle of sovereignty and equality under which every country had the right to maintain friendly relations with any country it liked.

On Sino-Indian relations, the president said that China's interest in normalizing its relations with India and the efforts made by it to develop good relations with South Asia were considered as positive steps by Pakistan and fully conformed to Pakistan's own objectives in the region.

On the Afghan crisis, the president said that Pakistan, as in the case of Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, had adopted a principled stand on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. He categorically denied that Pakistan's acquisition of arms from the United States would make it a conduit for supplying arms to Afghan freedom fighters. He emphasized that Pakistan would never allow this under any situation. The president said that Pakistan desired to see a settlement of the Afghan crisis through negotiations--a settlement that sought a solution conducive to the withdrawal of foreign troops and the safe and honorable return of Afghan citizens to their homes and that helped to restore the independent, sovereign and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and the right of its people to establish a government of their choice.

Similarly, he said, Pakistan, as a member of the Islamic peace committee, is striving for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute because it is destroying both countries, with which we have fraternal relations. For this reason we consider that the damage they suffer is suffered by us as well.

SURVEY SHOWS 'SIGNIFICANT' ECONOMIC GROWTH

BK241454 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The country's economy for the fourth consecutive year has attained significant gains both in physical and financial terms. This has been stated in the economic survey for the outgoing financial year issued in Islamabad today. It says output and productivity have continued to increase at a creditable pace. The gross domestic product [GDP], which stands at 5.7 percent this year, has maintained an annual growth rate as high as 6.2 percent during the last 4 years. It shows a marked acceleration over the 3.7 percent growth during 1970-77.

The gross national product recorded an increase of 5.5 percent during 1980-81. Given the 3 percent population growth, this indicates a 3.9 percent increase per annum in the per capita income in contrast to a 1.2 percent increase in the proceeding 7 years.

The economic survey says the budget and balance of payment deficits have been contained to reasonable levels and private sector confidence and interest has begun to revive. It adds that the balance of payments position remained quite comfortable, leading to relaxation of some import restrictions imposed in 1979.

A significant development during the current year was the commissioning in April 1981 of the Pakistan steel mill's first battery of coke oven and by-products.

The survey says efforts have been made to check the rising tendency in prices without jeopardizing production and incentives. Remittances, it adds, maintained a buoyant trend and like the previous year were responsible for bridging a large chunk of the trade gap.

In parallel with the achievements in economic field, the social structures made satisfactory accomplishments. Both the educational institutions and student enrollments have substantially increased. Significant strides have also been made in Ismalizing the economic system.

The survey fixes the growth target for the coming financial year at 6.1 percent for GDP, 5.1 percent for agriculture, 9.5 percent for industry and 5.2 percent for services sector.

BRIEFS

NEW BALUCHISTAN RADIO STATION--The Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation's [PBC] Khuzdar station has started functioning from 17 June. This is the 3d radio station in Baluchistan and the 15th in the country. The PBC director general said in an address on the occasion that Khuzdar radio station would preliminarily carry out 5 hours of radio program daily. A radio Pakistan correspondent said that the station had been completed with a cost of more than 1.3 million rupees, including 700,000 rupees worth of equipment gifted by Australia. [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 17 Jun 81 BK]

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON PRESIDENCY, ELECTIONS

LD242254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt of 24 June interview with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Provisional Presidential Council, by a Voice and Vision correspondent--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Beheshti, considering the present situation, will it be feasible to hold presidential elections within 50 days? In your opinion, can this be done?

[Answer] Why not? Our people are in the streets every day, giving their views on various issues. Why can't they come to the polls and cast their votes? Even considering the inhabitants of the war zones, most of them are now living in other places. In the war zones, the inhabitants are still working. Every Friday we hold Friday prayers in Dezful, as well as in Abadan and Ahvaz. On the banks of the Arvand Rud near Abadan, our serious and Muslim Arabic-speaking farmers produce watermelons, tomatoes and so on. In my journey to Khuzestan last week, I wondered: Is that their produce? Therefore, there is no problem. God willing, the elections will be held in time.

The principle of the election is an important issue. In our opinion all institutions, societies and organizations are unanimous. It is a proper thing to sit, exchange views and nominate a person considered suitable so that the votes of our faithful and committed people are concentrated. With the support of the decisive majority of the people, who are interested so much in the Islamic originality of this revolution, I hope that this time we can elect a new president with good votes.

In this connection I would like to remind you of the emphasis on observing sublime Islamic standards and criteria. In electing a new president we shall try to avoid any kind of propaganda and publicity not in accordance with Islamic gnosticism and the sublime morals of Islamic ethics, and we shall try to avoid any action which is not necessary. Our nation has left behind an electoral experience in connection with the president and several other electoral experiences as well. Using all of these experiences, our nation can hold a more accurate, easier and better election, God willing.

[Question] Do you think that a clergyman can be nominated for the presidential election this time?

[Answer] For any post, whether a clergyman or a layman is appointed is not an issue; it is not an issue from either a legal or an Islamic point of view. What clergyman is ready to accept this responsibility? That I don't know. That is, of course, of those I know. If there is a clergyman outside our circle of friends who wants to volunteer, he is free to do so. There is no problem; our clergy friends are also free to volunteer, but they are not ready. Anyway, there isn't such an issue either in Islam or in the law.

[Question] Will you be a candidate for the presidency?

[Answer] Never. From the beginning, I have declared that I prefer to be a simple scholar in order to continue my struggles and activities. I have accepted this judicial responsibility as a religious duty. I would prefer to pursue by permanent services more often; however, only part of my time is now spent on these services and a large part of my time is spent on the judicial job. I hope, God willing, that this is a servitude acceptable to God, provided that my intention is honest. I am not ready at all to be the next president and have never been. In talks with our close friends, I know that they are not ready either.

BANI-SADR ADVISER ARRESTED TRYING TO LEAVE COUNTRY

GF250651 Paris AFP in English 0641 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] 25 Jun (AFP)--Security forces at Tehran airport have arrested the judicial adviser of deposed Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported today.

According to the paper, the adviser, Hushang Manuchehri, was about to leave for Frankfurt yesterday morning with bank documents and a large quantity of cash.

LE MONDE DISPATCH VIEWS ANTI-BANI-SADR CAMPAIGN

PM241351 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The Iranian Parliament Gives Verdict on Deposing Bani-Sadr:]

[Text] Tehran--The debate on the motion recommending the deposition of the head of state was resumed Saturday morning and while it was going on noisy demonstrations were being staged outside the gates of the Majlis (parliament). "Bani-Sadr, go home to Paris," "Execute the new shah!," were chanted one after the other by a crowd of around 10,000 people. Demonstrators waved placards showing a cartoon of the president of the republic wearing an imperial crown with a Star of David at the top. Others carried a coffin draped with the national flag--a symbol of the war's martyrs. "Death to the traitor!," the demonstrators screamed.

In fact, on Friday Mr Bani-Sadr was accused of being responsible for the Iranian Army's initial defeats. In his sermon on Friday Ayatollah Khamene'i had indicated that, despite the intelligence reports on the Iraqi offensive received 2 months before it took place, Mr Bani-Sadr--then commander in chief of the armed forces--had not taken any defense measures, leaving the borders unmanned.

It was in an atmosphere of complete serenity, which contrasted with the noisy agitation at the gate of the Majlis building, that the deputies opened their debate. They had decided that the two camps, supporters or opponents of the head of state, would each have a total of 5 hours in which to put forward their views. However, Bani-Sadr's friends and allies, the "liberals" (a pejorative term used here to describe the right) boycotted the session, as did the president of the republic who, in principle, is entitled to defend himself before the assembly.

The debate was broadcast live and some people are criticizing Bani-Sadr and his deputies, who have gone into hiding, for not taking advantage of this platform to address the people. But would they not have been attacked or at least arrested if they had come to the assembly? Indeed the Iranian Constitution makes no provision for immunity for members of parliament and the president of the republic.

Only two deputies--Sahabi and Mo'infar--were bold enough to attend Saturday morning's meeting and to deliver passionate indictments against the head of state's adversaries. Mr Mo'infar, a "liberal" who is close to Bazargan and was formerly oil minister, exclaimed in particular: "You have neither the authority nor the power to judge a man who is your political opponent! It is not the Constitution which governs this country but the law of violence, the law of the Hezbollahis howling at our doors! Your debate will not alter the course of events. The verdict is already established and the victim already chosen."

Mr Mo'infar then warned the deputies against the consequences of their behavior: "If you encourage the establishment of a single-party system in this way you will help to establish a dictatorship which will be fiercer and more difficult to eliminate than communist tyranny!" A few minutes later the crowd of demonstrators, whose ranks were constantly swelling, was chanting in chorus: "Death to Mo'infar!," "Death to the liberals, defenders of capitalism!"

During a break in the session Ayatollah Khalkhali, who was reported to be in Moscow, appeared on a balcony of the assembly building and was given a deliriously enthusiastic reception by the demonstrators who applauded him for a long time. "Hang him!," they shouted to the Islamic judge who formerly boasted of having sent the largest number of counterrevolutionaries to the gallows. Smiling broadly, Khalkhali, who was regarded as a friend of Bani-Sadr, answered the crowd by symbolically putting his hands round his own neck. The crowd listened to his harangue in impressive silence. "I broke off my visit to Moscow," he began, "to take part in the people's struggle against Bani-Sadr. This man was following a policy favorable to the United States, Israel, Iraq and Western Europe. Whatever decision the Majlis takes on him, he will be removed from power because he has defied the imam and because the people demand it!"

When the session resumed Ayatollah Khamene'i, Imam Khomeyni's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, announced that he would submit on Sunday "irrefutable documents" proving the head of state's guilt. These documents and others, which Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, is preparing, will, according to a reliable source in Tehran, ultimately be used in legal proceedings against Bani-Sadr.

In a communique conveyed secretly to the press agencies late Saturday morning, Bani-Sadr announced that he would not leave Iran, in order to stand by the people in resisting the "rampant coup d'etat" which, according to him, is now being mounted.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES SHAHID STAFF ON ROLE OF MEDIA

LD242345 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Report on remarks made by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni during a private meeting on 23 June with the editorial board of SHAHID magazine]

[Text] In the name of God. The compassionate, the merciful. Writers, speakers and scholars must try to make up for the hostilities created in the minds of our youth during the reign of that corrupt government. Of course, with the succor of God, the nation rose and there were transitions in every direction.

Addressing the SHAHID staff, the imam graciously said: A magazine and its format affects the people's culture more than anything else. This is because the method of a magazine's presentation is very effective. Even if a magazine is not read, turning the pages of the magazine will affect one's thoughts. You witnessed this when magazines were published by the deviationists, the contents and pages of those magazines were affecting youths who were browsing through them.

In another part of his speech, the leader of the revolution graciously said: The reason behind their persistence in deviating universities was that by doing so universities and other similar centers could no longer train individuals with independent minds, and so society could not find cures for its ills.

In connection with deviating propaganda in universities, magazines, newspapers and all the media during the former regime, the imam graciously reiterated: God decided to save this nation. Of course, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, the East and the West have their eyes on Iran and will not give up. We must be prepared to confront everything. Through all their (?plots), they are trying to make us unstable.

In another part of his speech, the imam referred to university problems and added: From the start, it was clear that the reason behind their persistent demands for reopening universities was that they were hatching plots. They had no sympathy for Islam. We must open our eyes and understand every person. What was bothering me for some time was that they wanted to hold a referendum and through it make the Constitution unlawful--a kind of referendum that Dr Mosaddeq used to hold, a referendum in which there was one ballot box for those in favor and another ballot box for the opponents.

A group of bandits would guard the opponents' box. They brought a donkey as a symbol of the opponents and they wanted it to cast a vote. They held a referendum like that and made their American constitution.

The imam continued his speech by saying: I tested some of these clergy for more than 20 years. They wanted to discard this clerical strata which would obey America. We need to work very hard. I was worried about this. I am going to write my will, and in this will I shall explain how and from which point they were going to start. They could not wait; they wanted to begin now, but they could not. He used to say that neither the Majlis, nor the Council of Guardians nor the judges are useful. Bani-Sadr said to me many times: Let us cast aside this government. He wanted to make me a dictator, but I used to laugh and say: If you have the power, do it yourself. They wanted to dissolve the Council of Experts. They used to say: Let us return to 11 February" [the day of victory of the Islamic revolution].

The imam of the nation added: Through their ineptitude, they wanted to hold a referendum; they did not know the people. They thought that the whistling mob were the people's masses. They say that we do not have experts; they say that we are against science. What has spoken of science more than the Koran? We need newspapers, but we do not need ENQELAB-E ESLAMI [Bani-Sadr's paper]. We need magazines, but we do not need magazines like the ones published during the former regime. We need experts, but not like Sharif Emami [one of the shah's prime ministers].

Anyway, the problem was not one of the universities, or of the press, or of freedom. The problem was that they were scared that another country might become the same as Iran. They feared that this revolution might be exported to other Islamic countries and find its way to the United States and its blacks. They used to say: It is not possible to breathe without America; but we have been able to breathe without America for several years now.

In conclusion, the leader of the world's oppressed added: Anyone who wants to print a magazine must be prepared to educate our future generations. Think of the future generations. All generations are dutybound by Islam. The prophet of Islam had a mission for all future generations. We are also dutybound to work for the future generations. Our education must begin in the home and continue through the schools. I wish you success in publishing an instructive magazine, one with fewer and better pages.

ETTELA'AT PUBLISHES DISSIDENT DEPUTIES' LETTER

PM231105 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 14 Jun 81 p 3

[Letter from 14 Majlis deputies "to the militant nation of Iran"; first graf is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Owing to shortage of space over the past few days, the following letter could not be published sooner. We take this opportunity to apologize to our readers for this.

Over the past year, and particularly during recent months, our constituents have repeatedly asked us to explain our role in the Majlis; and to say whether our presence there has been of any benefit to the community and to the revolution, whether we have fulfilled our duties as deputies in accordance with the law and the people's wishes and whether we are in fact making use of our lawful right to represent our constituents. If we have been ineffectual and the answer to these questions is "no," then why have we stayed, they ask. We answer as follows:

Methods used in the conduct of state affairs and procedures followed by the Majlis over the past year have regrettably prevented us from attaining our goals and have raised doubts as to the possibility of our achieving our aims in the future.

With a single group and the organizers of the single party operating the main levers of the three powers of state, as well as the radio, television and most of the country's newspapers, the independence of the three powers of state laid down in Article 57 of the Constitution has been substantially lost and continues to exist in name only.

This group, which controls the Majlis speaker and the majority of deputies, seeks to cover any act with a facade of legality, accomplishing this through a government made up chiefly of members dependent on that party for support or subject to the group's control. Judicial matters are heading in the same direction, and in some instances the judiciary does not feel obliged to make even an outward show of observing the Constitution.

Questions on the mismanagement of affairs and irregularities in connection with the three powers of state, particularly the judicial power and the justice department, have gone unanswered, although they were introduced in accordance with Articles 76, 88 and 90 of the Constitution and by virtue of the duties of supervision and control vested in Majlis deputies by the people. This supervision, which was to have been undertaken by the deputies and the Islamic Consultative Assembly and to have included control of judicial affairs, has not taken place, in contravention of the explicit provisions of the Constitution, and the principle of the responsibility of the judicial power and the judiciary has thus been impaired. Furthermore, it is unclear which authority is exercising the judicial function.

Encroachment by the judicial power on the legislative function may be seen in the compilation of "wartime regulations," the setting up of wartime courts and the revolution prosecutor general's imposition of regulations governing marches and freedom of expression for political groups and parties.

To all this may be added the control of the propaganda and the mass media. At the whim of this group, the supervisory council of the radio and television organization has begun to implement its general policy without the necessary Majlis ratification as required by law, and in furtherance of its arbitrary methods it has raised issues outside the Majlis which should properly be handled within it. Representations by Majlis deputies on this matter have gone unheeded. Clearly, if this process continues, the independence and balance of the three powers of state will be lost and Islamic Republic's Consultative Assembly itself will disappear. Freedom will gradually be restricted and, alongside this, independence will be assailed and Islam will be subjected to the whims of a single group and faction.

Over the past year, the activities of the Majlis have been confined mainly to political confrontations and the weakening of one of the legal institutions [the presidency] rather than to the promulgation and ratification of essential bills and to serving the disadvantaged members of society (the radio-television bill, the ministries' supervision bill, the bill to eliminate the phrase "by royal decree", and so forth). Of a total of 180 bills introduced only 40 have been approved; some of these being concerned with routine and minor matters such as the amalgamation or division of ministries and certain institutions, or the naming of ministries, the confirmation of some authority or other, or changes in items of expenditure and so forth. But in the serious matter of the hostages, since deliberations took place in closed session, the people have not been able to judge the importance of the matter, or how it was handled, or how a decision was arrived at.

On certain occasions, incidents occurring both inside and outside the Majlis have regrettably deviated from accepted standards of Islamic ethics and debate. An obvious example of unethical methods is the offensive behavior of certain deputies toward their colleagues during the debate on the ministries' supervision bill, when they left the chamber in protest, in spite of their rights and duties as deputies. Although many of the criticisms and views were constructive and couched in mild terms, they were attributed to ulterior motives.

Members leaving the Majlis have also been subjected to threats and intimidation. An example being when they were returning from their recent visit to the imam (on the anniversary of the inauguration of the Majlis), in an incident which took place only a few steps from his residence in Jamaran. The visible evidence of such intimidation may be seen in the lack of security for members participating in speeches or gatherings in the provincial cities, and in the examples of humiliation of or even attacks on members in Gilan, Borujerd, Hamadan and Zanjan.

This shows what happens to deputies who do not go along with the majority and who are not aligned with the monopolists. Nevertheless, this group of deputies has continued to perform its duties at all levels in the Majlis to the best of its ability, in spite of the unfavorable climate. A number of them have even chaired committee meetings, and they have endeavored to serve the Majlis consistently and actively.

Nevertheless, in spite of the foregoing remarks and the religious and secular duties and legal responsibilities incumbent upon a Majlis deputy--particularly in relation to measures passed by the Majlis--and in view of our appreciation of the fact that conditions arising from the current war call for a climate psychologically conducive to victory--and clearly, the atmosphere in the Majlis and its influence on public opinion can become an important factor in preparing the battlefront fighters psychologically--and although sufficient evidence is available to enable us to raise issues regarding contraventions or even to do so at present.

However, since on the forthcoming Majlis agenda there are bills of great importance dealing with fundamental issues affecting the revolution (such as the manpower resources bill, the parties and associations bill, the press bill, the showras bill and so forth, we believe that necessary changes should take place in Majlis procedures and in security to facilitate logical and lawful exchanges and enable us to fulfill our duties as deputies. We therefore urgently demand the following:

1. Freedom of expression should be guaranteed, with due observance of legal standards and Islamic ethics, and offensive and provocative behavior inside and outside the Majlis should be stopped.
2. In order to promote general understanding, details should be released as soon as possible on the discussions held during the closed sessions of the Majlis when the wish was expressed that Mr Raja'i should become prime minister.
3. The principle should be observed that judges--particularly those of high rank--should not be associated with parties or associations.
4. The radio and television organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran should provide equal facilities for all deputies and members of the [legislative] power, so that they can speak to the people and their constituents on topical issues on an equal footing with the members of the other two powers of state.
5. The Interior Ministry and the security forces should provide all-round guarantees of security for lawful gatherings convened by deputies for the purpose of reporting on their activities to their constituents or expressing their views.

We also declare that if within 10 days the following measures are not accepted, we shall act as necessary in the fulfillment of our duties as deputies:
1. The convening of an open session, devoted exclusively to a debate on how the measure by the Majlis in regard to the hostages was implemented and on the violations of its decision that have taken place (this request was made by a number of deputies some time ago but has gone unanswered). In addition, we ask for publication of the details of discussions held in closed session on the hostages issue (on which there is no longer any need for secrecy).

2. Strict application of Article 88 of the Constitution, which deals with replies to deputies' questions, in particular questions which have remained unanswered for some time when they should legally have been answered (these were questions on the judicial function and so forth), thus in practice suspending control by deputies over the executive organs and the right of the Majlis to enquire searchingly into state affairs.

[Signed] Yadollah Sahabi, Ahmad Salamatian, Ahmad Ghazanfar Pur, Salleheddin Bayani, 'Abbas Manuchehri, Hashem Sabbaghian, Dr Okhvatian, Dr Sami, Shahab Mahmudi, 'Ali Golzadeh-Ghaffuri, Seyyed 'Alinaqi Naqavi, Sadr Hajj Seyyed Javadi, Dr Yazdi and Lahuti

RAJA'I SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE

GF241619 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has sent a message to the 18th conference of the OAU heads of states being held in Nairobi, Kenya. In his message, the prime minister stressed the deep and strong relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the oppressed and wronged people on the African Continent. he added: Despite our occupation with the imposed war and the problems this war has created for us, we will not neglect our responsibility toward our brothers in Africa.

In another part of his speech, Brother Raja'i noted the experience of the Islamic Republic over the past few years during which it committed itself to the principle of "Neither East, nor West." He added that the best way for the opporessed nations of the world to achieve economic and political independence is to avoid having agreements with the East or the West. He added that following the victory of the Islamic revolution, the Islamic Republic severed relations with the Zionist entity and the racist regime in South Africa. He further explained that the Islamic Republic is calling for increasing the struggle against the racists in South Africa. He said Namibia will not achieve independence unless the struggle continues. The Islamic Republic of Iran denounces imperialism, headed by the United States, for supporting the racist South African regime and its efforts to legitimize this illegitimate regime.

As far as the Western Sahara is concerned, Raja'i said the Islamic Republic declares its full support for the legitimate struggle of the Saharan people.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 548 ON RECENT FIGHTING

LD241802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Communique 548 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the results of battles of the indefatigable combatants of the Islamic revolution against the Saddamist invaders are brought to the attention of the Muslim and militant nation of Iran as follows:

At 0400 yesterday, the defeated enemy forces launched a limited attack on our forces' positions in Dehlaviyeh; however, this attack was repulsed through the vigilance and alertness of the combative units of Islam. One 130-mm gun, one ammunition vehicle and one ammunition dump belonging to the enemy were destroyed and several of the aggressors were either killed or wounded. Our brave warriors defending this region are in full control and ready for any combat. During the past 5 days, about 1,000 mines were discovered and defused in various regions near Dehlaviyeh.

On another front near Susangerd, the enemy opened mortar and artillery fire on a unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran's combative gendarmerie personnel. Our forces' intense return fire stopped the enemy's firing.

In the Dezful region, artillery fire from the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed one enemy personnel carrier, two trenches and several foxholes.

On the Abadan-Khuninshahr fronts, 11 tanks, 4 vehicles, 2 cannons, 7 machinegun trenches, 3 observation trenches, 9 slit trenches and foxholes belonging to the invaders were completely destroyed by heavy fire from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a military region in Basrah, our forces' artillery fire inflicted some damage on the enemy. In reprisal Saddam's forces opened fire on residential districts of Abadan and Ahvaz. As a result, some lives were lost. In addition, several of our compatriots were martyred and several were injured.

On the Mahshahr, Abadan, Darkhovin and As-Sulaymaniyeh fronts exchange of artillery fire continued. One enemy tank, two ammunition dumps, three bulldozers, one truck and two trenches were destroyed by our forces' fire.

In Abadan, as a result of enemy fire on our positions, two vehicles carrying 106-mm guns and two ambulances were partially damaged.

The combative personnel of the navy opened fire on the occupied part of Khuninshahr, destroying 1 enemy observation trench and its occupants, 1 squad trench, 10 machineguns, 1 ammunition depot and 1 vehicle. During these operations, several of Saddam's soldiers were killed and a group of them were wounded.

Intense fire exchange continued in the Meymak, Konjamchan and Nakhlestan regions. There were also sporadic exchanges of fire on other western fronts. Some brave gendarmerie combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought enemy positions under fire in the Qasr-e Shirin region, destroying two squad trenches and their occupants. Two squad trenches and foxholes and one enemy observation post were destroyed on the Chaghalvand heights.

On 22 June, our battlefronts of honor and pride witnessed the glorious souls of 26 committed warriors and self-sacrificing soldiers of Islam rise in the sky to meet their God. Peace be upon their pure souls.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

RADIO IRAN ON EXPLOSIONS, CLASHES IN COUNTRY

NC241600 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Summary] Explosions shook various parts of Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz and Esfahan yesterday. No reports have been received so far on the number of casualties. Strong clashes broke out yesterday in Masjed-e Soleyman between guards and antiregime people during which many people were killed or injured.

"Seven people were killed and tens of others wounded in armed clashes between opponents of the regime and Hezbollahi in Bojnurd" and our correspondent reports that "four people were killed" in clashes in Mashhad.

VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS ARREST OF AYATOLLAH ZANJANI

GF220640 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 0330 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Please pay attention to the latest report from our correspondent in Tehran: Ayatollah Zanjani, who enjoyed close and friendly relations with [words indistinct], has been arrested in Tehran and moved to an undisclosed location. His son, who was active in the public relations office of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, was also arrested and jailed along with his father.

BAKHTIAR URGES ARMY TO RISE AGAINST CURRENT REGIME

GF211826 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Telephone message issued by Shapur Bakhtiar, former Iranian prime minister and leader of the National Resistance Movement, to armed forces personnel—recorded; date not given]

[Text] Soldiers, officers and NCO's of the armed forces: Remember the days not so long ago when the Iranian Army was one of the best equipped and strongest armies in the Middle East? This was one of the causes for the start of the trouble by Khomeyni. During this trouble--one designed by foreigners--the armed forces personnel announced their neutrality as a result of pressure from some of their traitorous commanders [presumably Generals Fardust and Qarabaghi]. However, they still faced strong and treacherous attacks from the servants of foreigners, who betrayed their country--the members of the Tudeh Party and the mullahs. Many patriotic and brave Iranian soldiers were sent before firing squads for having carried out their duty. Many brave and educated officers were also forced out of the army in purges. Several treacherous armed forces commanders--all of whom (?you know) well--were involved in these matters.

You brave soldiers, dissociate yourselves from the treachery of these traitors. Any infringement on the just rights of the Iranian nation must be defended with your lives, and [you must] defend the nation. The shameless and unmanly collusion among the mullahs, the traitors of the Tudeh Party and some of the treacherous army commanders with the foreigners has stopped you. This has brought you the greatest shame in history. However, you are brave men who--at this critical period of Iranian history—have a role in shaping the future because of your nationalist and patriotic feelings. You were stopped from acting by the plots of these traitors. The executioner regime of Khomeyni has forced you toward destruction by such means as your disarmament, your delivery [not further specified] and by giving power to a group of ruffians and rogues by the name of "guards." A group of mullahs, rogues and xenophiles have been put in charge of you without any of them being qualified for these positions. (?They have gone so far as) to appoint someone like Bani-Sadr as commander in chief of the armed forces.

Khomeyni's regime imposed the war on Iraq and Iran, and its results have only served to benefit international imperialism. You, however, have heroically defended yourselves--without any equipment--in this imposed war. You have established forever your right to be called Iranian soldiers.

Brother, compatriot soliders, I urge you not to aid such foreigners--who have never been Iranians and have never had any feel for Iranian culture--at this terrifying and black point in history when the heroic Iranian nation has risen to oust Khomeyni, the xenophilous mullahs and the servants of foreigners.

Zealous soldiers, officers and NCO's of Iran, let the nation deal with these ruffians. Let your conscience and Iranian culture and honor guide you. These ruffians will be destroyed by the nation. You must not be affected by the inauspicious propaganda of these foreigners, and you must not allow the movement of the Iranian nation to be stopped.

You must assume the responsibility for overthrowing these bloodsucking traitors. You must not stand against the Iranian nation and next to these rogues and ruffians of Khomeyni and the traitorous members of the Tudeh Party. Join the nation, force the foreigners out and regain your soldierly honor! This is what the Iranian nation wants from you, since they have been silenced!

Iran will never die!

NEPAL

KING BIRENDRA SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY 24 Jun

BK241533 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Katmandu, 24 Jun (AFP)--Nepal will continue its policy of strengthening friendly ties with India and China on the basis of "cooperation and mutual understanding," King Birendra said here today.

In a 30-minute speech to the newly-elected members of the National Panchayat (legislature), the king reiterated that his government's foreign policy was based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, mutual respect, equality and cooperation with all countries irrespective of their political systems.

He referred to the tension and conflicts in the world's troublespots, particularly the Middle East, where, he said, recent developments had "aggravated the situation."

He called on all Middle East nations, including Israel and the Palestinian people, to cooperate with each other and foster a spirit of peaceful co-existence.

On the Iran-Iraq war, he said: "Over-estimated self-righteousness based on obstinacy and vain glory are sure to lead everyone ultimately toward destruction."

He renewed Nepal's call for a negotiated settlement of that conflict.

King Birendra also declared that his government had "consistently opposed imperialism, colonialism, expansionism and condemned (South Africa's) policy of apartheid and racism everywhere."

Turning to the domestic situation, the king spoke of the decline of the country's agricultural production and foreign trade and of the rising inflation over the past years.

He said the government would take steps to tackle unemployment, increase industrial and farm output and promote tourism.

"My government will try to help regional development by harnessing our water resources and continue to invest in the development of irrigation facilities, " he added.

On his arrival at the national assembly hall, King Birendra conferred with Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, chairman of the National Panchayat.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION OPENS HEARINGS 19 JUN

BK191540 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Colombo, 19 Jun (AFP)--A special presidential commission, which last year found former Prime Minster Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike guilty of misdeeds, today began an inquiry into complaints against a government member of Parliament.

When the commission resumed sittings today, the state led with evidence regarding two complaints, one of political victimisation and another of corrupt practice, against Dr M.A.H. Jalaldeen, the ruling United National Party's member of Parliament for the multi-member constituency of Pottuvil in the provinces.

Deputy Solicitor General Sunil de Silva told the commission that a complaint had been made by an assistant teacher attached to a government school that he had been victimised by the parliamentarian for political reasons.

Mr De Silva said another complaint made by a separate person was that the parliamentarian had removed a file containing evidence relating to a fraud connected with a lorry load of rice belonging to a multi-purpose co-operative society with the intention of protecting the culprits who were his appointees.

The commission told the deputy solicitor general to investigate complaints it had received that Dr Jaladeen had attempted to interfere with witnesses, resorting even to harassment and intimidation.

The commission, after hearing evidence, will notice the parliamentarian to appear before it if a prima facie case has been established.

This is the first inquiry into complaints against a government member. All previous inquiries related to the administration of Mrs Bandaranaike from 1970 to 1977.

Further Report

BK241551 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Colombo, 24 Jun (AFP)--A minister in the government of former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike and a former member of Parliament of her party appeared today before a presidential commission charged with misuse of power.

The commission, comprising three judges, is inquiring into an allegation that former Minister of Agriculture and Lands Hector Kobbekaduwa improperly acquired a quarter acre of land for the state at Gampola near Kandy to take revenge for political reasons.

The former member of Parliament for Gampola, D.M. Jayaratne, is accused of abetting the minister in the alleged improper acquisition of the land.

Mr Kobbekaduwa, in his capacity as minister of lands, was responsible for implementing the land reform law of the last government placing a ceiling of 50 acres on ownership of land.

Mr Kobbekaduwa and Mr Jayaratne denied the charges against them. The former minister said he did not accept the law under which the commission had been appointed but he had come before it to vindicate his honour.

Mrs Bandaranaike, a relation of Mr Kobbekaduwa, who was deprived of her civic rights for seven years and expelled from Parliament last October after the commission found her guilty of misuse and abuse of power during her tenure as prime minister, was among the large crowd present at the inquiry.